ommunications for this department should be the editor, Mr. O. M. TINKRAM, N. Pom rits on one aids of the paper only, sign such nitials as fon wished published, but give

"The Bugs."

The two topics of present and pressing importance on the farm are "having" and "the bugs." The first is coming right along, and we know that before this meet the eye of the reader, a large part of the hav on some farms will be housed in the

With some dairy farmers of our q mintance who believe in early cut hay spite the assertions of some analyst that late cut is just as good, the cutting of the "new stock" was well under way on the 20th of June. We think it will do now to hurry it right along. But " THE

The old beetles, in numbers far exceed ing what we have ever had before, have been here, laid their eggs in myriads or the leaves of potatoes, barn grass an even tomatoes, and have mainly disappear ed. These eggs are now hatching, and the nasty, slimy slugs are commencing their work of destruction. It seems to t a settled fact that hand picking is ineffect nal to protect, and Paris green seems t be the main hops for the crop. Paris green is a subtle, deadly poison, owing to the presence of arsenic, which enters largely into its composition, and like other metallic poisons, most deadly. Of course all stock must be kept from fields on which it is applied, and we prefer its application to make thin flour starch in necessary quantity, strain it to have no lumps, and add to each pail of water in which the add to each pail of water in which the on honey, the pollen of flowers and the green is used two or three quarts of this juices of fruits. But in the larve state thin starch. There are lots of patent thin starch. There are lots of patent traps for applying the fluid, but a common watering pot is as good as any of themthough the sprinkler should be smaller than the one commonly used in the garden. and the holes finer. If the holes are larger the work will be done more rapidly and the waste of the green will be greater We have used in applying liquid poisons a

For the F.oeman A Chat with Farmers

ice, et celera. and cross each other on the top of the thorong hack. The transformation of this class is into the back. The transformation of this class is only partial. Many of these bugs give out a disagreeable odor. They live on animal juices, and are instrumental in destroying other noxious insects. Some are of use in the arts, but after all, the good they do is nothing in comparison with the injuries fone by the domestic kinds, and by plant lugs, locusts, tree-hoppers, plant lice bark lice and mealy bugs which consume the injures of plants and require the utmost energiate. Scientists may talk all they sion includes the dragen fly, ant lion, day fly, white ant and other species. These have law, the invariable answer from practical man everywhere, who are feeding out hay constantly and watching its results, to the question, "What is the best hay for lice and wood ticks which includes the omnious death watch. But even these do not injure living plants. The dragon fly answer repeatedly from hundreds of practices and mosquitoes for answer repeatedly from hundreds of practices. ons and scorpion flies indulge in preda-cous habits. Lace-winged fles live entire-

Next in order comes the butterflies and They take their food by suction Rain water is another thing; we are not see four scaly wings. Their transand have four scaly wings. Their transformation is complete in this form, they have from four to ten fleshy legs. Some domestic pests, in the form of caterpillars devour cloth, wool, furs, feathers, wax, lard flour and the like; but generally this species live on vegetable food. Some eat ives exclusively while others seek the buds, fruit seed, bark, pith, stems and roots of plants.

Saw flies, ants, wasps, bees and their kin embrace the sixth general division of These are armed with jaws, and in water. The best way we have found is have four veined wings and a sting at the to make thin flour starch in necessary extremity of the abdomen. This class dso undergo a complete transformation In the adult state these insects live chiefly much injury to plants. The larve of one class are borers and wood eaters and are very destructive to pines and firs. They puncture the leaves and stems of plants and oak apples, and nut galls are he result. Hence we are indebted to these insects for gall nots which are extensively ed in coloring and in medicine and form the chief ingredient in ink. On the score of debt and credit, therefore, we must

State where you can be considered by many of selling proposed for early proposed for early that so the browning of the should certainly not be taxed for fenengin or providing in any way for your neighbor where the providing in any way for providing in any way for providing in any way for the providing in any way for the providing in any way for providing in any way for the providing in any way for providing in any way for the providing in the providing in the providing in the

Early Cut Hay. The power of a day's good sunshine

and they all been secured in each several breeds to a remarkable degr

affirmative answer will have to be given It is well known that we cannot secur

erfection nor even very high excellence several directions at the same time

end that almost certainly some wea

points will accompany the unusual deve-

pment of good qualities; bence it

reasonable to suppose that, with suc anrived development in several desire mulities as our best broads of swin

xhibit, there will be at least obvious

endencies to some undesirable traits. I we add to this general proposition th acts that the present development by

neen secured in many cases by clos inbreading, and by reducing to a min

mum opportunities, at least incentives for exercise, and that oftentimes the

breeding stock have not been kept in th

best conditions for robust health in any

respect, we shall think it strange if th

result has not been deterioration of consti-tutional vigor, if not the implanting of wel-

marked tendencies to serious diseases. Is it not the fact that very many of the mos-

highly improved swine are not so health ful or so able to resist disease or unfavor

able circumstances as is desirable?
But, aside from all this, have we no

sheep, or hog is too fat to be most profitable

an meat has been reduced to a minimu

except in the hams and shoulders, an

any have doub's on this point, let then examine the carcass of a "well-fattened"

bog, or look at the sides of bacon, or eve

greatest profit when on the market the other would be much more desirable

The power of a day's good sunshine to make hay is immense; its power to burn up and destroy, and render almost worth less the best grass is also immense. More hay is injured by being over cured than its flurest which includes bugs, locusts, plant ice, ef celera. These have a horny beak or suction and four wings, thick at the asse with thinner extremities that lie flat with all the men keeping horses in the city of Boston, with every milk farmer and dairyman in New England, and they are with thinner extremities that lie flat fice, et cetera. These nave a normy of a city of Boston, with every line for section and four wings, thick at the and dairyman in New England, and they have with thinner extremities that lie flat will tell you that hay cut in the morning thoroughly dried by being twice throws lice and mealy bugs when common the includes of plants and require the utmost energy burned out. Scientists may talk all they you keep them in cheek. The fourth division includes the dragen fly ant lion day fly.

Those lays: preys upon gnats and mosquitoes for answer repeatedly from hundreds of prac which service we are very grateful. Ant tleal feeders of whom we have asked the question. One says good sun is sufficient for hay of ordinary quality; if the grass contain a great deal of clover, cock up in y on plant lice, and do good service by e afternoon of the first day, cover with

> wet, the water must be expelled on be safely put in the barn - American Cultivator HAY .- Recent investigations threaten to upset some popular notions. It has long been supposed that early cut hay is more been supposed that early cut hay is more valuable than that cut later. If the judg ment of the cows were a test, there would be no question about it. They will leave the riper hay, and even refuse to eat it at all if they can procure that which has been cut earlier. In the writer's dairy, th milk falls off more than ten per cent when the young hay is changed for that cut two weeks later. This is sufficient to suppor the general opinion in spite of chemical analysis, which goes to show that ripe hay s heavier, more bulky, and contains mor pritious substance, than that cut earlier

Prehaps the operations of the chemist can

extract more nutriment from ripe hay than can the cow's stomach; but as young

hay feeds more profitably, it seems bes

a hay cap and haul in the second day

to cut early .- American Agriculturist. CURING HAY .- Expedition is the watch word of the hay maker. Not only does secure his whole crop in good season, but for fam also that every load may be brought to Journal.

HAVE WE OVERDONE IN PIG IMPROVE-1 APPLYING MANURES .- " Do you mean | MENT?—Rapid growth, early maturity a dility to convert a large quantity of food into a good, salable product, ability to fatten readily and to continue the process—these are all desirable qualities in swine o say that the manure which is lying in my yard since last summer, has lost nearly il which was good for anything in it? sked the old gentleman.
"I should say it had lost all it ever had,"
remarked Mr. Martin; "I saw it yesterday
with a foot of water over part of it, and a
dream of water soaking from it down the

Have we gone too far in our efforts to secure these points? This is a question worth the asking, and it may be that ar ill into the road. "Yes; the wind tore the spouts off the ern, and we have been too busy to pu hem up again."
"Well, all that water has probably wash

al out of your manure the whole of the soluble organic and mineral matter, leav ng it destitute of any immediately available fertillizing fertillizing properties;" remarked " Made it good for nothing, hat," said Mr. Martin.

" If you had used that manure a year ogo when it was fresh you would have aved every portion of it." said I; "and his puts the case very well; for the fresh nanure which I am now hauling out from he cellar and plowing under for corn, is afe and cannot loose a particle of its valu-aryhow, even should the corn not get the whole benefit this year; while if I have cept it as you did yours, for a year, I night have lost nine-tenths of its value as the worst, and two thirds of it at the best and if I kept it only three months, it would still lose very considerably. In using fresh nanure we get the whole of its value in he end, without doubt; but in keeping i over, we lose a portion and get the rest i more quickly available condition."
"Then you think it best to use the

sarried the tendency to lay fat on too far anure as soon as it is made," said Mr It is admitted that many a show cow, or "It depends upon circumstances. either for the butcher or consumer. There is a limit to the profitable production of fat. Is it not true that the disposition to would not like to say that positively. laryman. Some time ago I was at a large dairy farm in Westchester county, N. Y. where 200 cows were kept, and a wagon was kept in the cellar under the lay on fat is in excess of what is really desirable in the case of several somewhat highly prized breeds? The proportion of rap to receive the manure from the gutter sept in the hams and snouncers, and adj decreased in these. For "home as it was loaded, it was drawn away to a," do any of us prefer such pigs? It the field and spread either up in the grass y have doub's on this point, let them amine the carcass of a "well-fattened" for fodder corn. There was nothing lost here, or look at the sides of bacon, or even here, certainly; all that was in the manner was put to use at once. But a as it was raked out every day, and as soon as it was loaded, it was drawn away to at a ham or shoulder. If opportunity offer, let a comparison be made of the carcasses of model, well bred pigs, always manure was put to use at once. But a practice, however good, cannot always be used in all cases; and some farmers must to the best they can, although they lose kept in high condition, and those of com-mon or grade pigs, which have had more something by it."
"Just as I did." replied the old gentle

length of body and perhaps a little more length of leg and which have fed during part of their lives on good grass or clover as almost their sole food, and which have never been without a fair amount of daily exercise. It is quite possible the decision may be that while the one set would give GAPES IN CHICKS -List summer I had two hens come off at the same time; they were grade Brahmas and good mothers;

Commence of the control of the contr each had sixteen chickens, and I resolved to raise the chickens if care would do it. I had a box of Lang's grape remedy, and used it according to directions. We cooped them away from the other chickens. One for family eating .- National Live Stock

sind million tons of beet sugar are made thirty or forty feet, and I presume might annually in Europe, with vast, indeed thus have been hauled off the field. Now, incalculable, profit to agriculture. But thus have been hauled off the field. Now, incalculable, profit to agriculture. But that sod is nearly gone; in most places the sugar is not the only product of this ground is friable and mellow, a few clods and roots remain, and there were a good lasses is produced from the refuse of the many sticks and stems of long baried timber which the plows turned up. These

Steuben Co., N. Y.

The largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard in the world is believed to be that of Robert McKinstry, the largest orchard the McKinstry, the largest orchard the McKinstry, the largest orchard the McKinstry, the largest or should be season of rest during the summer if they are exp

A KANSAS WOMAN'S FARM.-Mr. Hoadley showed us yesterday some heads of wheat, a sample of forty-five acres, now growing on the farm of Mrs. Mary Macutchen, situated about five miles from his city. It promises to yield twenty bushels to the acre. This Mrs. Macutchen is a somewhat remarkable woman. She was left a widow with four children more than ten years ago. In 1874, when half he people were scared out of their wits by he grasshoppers, she contracted for an inimproved farm for \$1800, which she rive to one of her boys. She has since paid for the land from the surplus products d her own farm of one hundred and wenty acres. Last year she bought the Bob Allen farm of one hundred and fifty ceres, at the price of \$2500, one-fourth of which she has already paid, and will pay over the other fourth from the crops of his year. She runs her tarm id of her two sons, and without much ided help. This is a good example of the idea in the midst of what what has been done in the midst of what are called hard times in Kansas by a wid ow left with a family of children and n and twenty acres .- Lawrence (Kansas

HEALTH OF HORSES.—The health apomfort of horses have of late years been reatly improved by the better construcion of stables. They are made more comy and lofty, and provided with mean of thorough ventilation. In many new-tables lofts are done away with, or the oor of the loft is kept well above the iorses' heads, and ample shafts are intro due of to convey away foul air. By per-forated bricks and gratings under the man ters, and cleewhere round the walls, and nly by windows and ventilators, abund nce of pure air is secured for the horses while being introduced in moderate amount, and from various directions. mes in without draught. Too mu nght is almost an unknown stable lux-To secure a constant supply of pur hey generally enjoy. Even when animal are stabled only at night, a minimum of one thousand two hundred cubic fee should be allowed. In England the new avalry barracks give a minimum of onhousand five hundred cubic feet, with a ground area of fully ninety square fee per horse; and the best hunting and car riage horse stables have more room.

Most bee-keepers have come to regard he movable comb hive as quite indi thle to the successful management of an apiary, the Lang-troth principle being the one generally adopted. This consists of loose-fitting frames hanging on rabbets b eans of the projecting ends of the top bus to the frames. The puricular size of trame and style of hive will not be found

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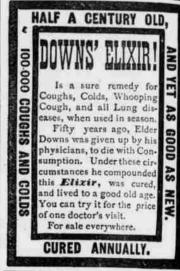
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